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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.  
For and on behalf of  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light Southeast winds. Fair.  
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1013.9 mbs., 29.94  
in. Temperature, 82.4 deg. F. Dew point, 77 deg. F. Relative  
humidity, 83%. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 5 knots.  
Low water: 3 ft. 4 in. at 6.27 p.m. High water: 6 ft. 1  
in. at 1.42 p.m.

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VOL. IV NO. 227

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1949.

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## So Secret It Has No Name

London, Sept. 25.—The Sunday paper, *Empire News*, reported today that Britain had concluded a secret agreement for Portugal's entire output of "a vital radioactive by-product" that was "so secret it doesn't have an official name."

Under the headline, "Britain Makes Atom Deal, Gets World Lead," the *Empire News* said this unnamed substance was a by-product of the Portuguese tin mines.

"This substance becomes of immense value now that Downing Street and Washington have announced Russia's advance in atomic science," it continued. "World-wide tests have shown that the substance, which is so secret that it has not even been given an official name, can be produced only from the Portuguese tin mines."

There was no official comment on the report.

The *Empire News* said negotiations with Portugal lasted for four months and Dr. Antonio Salazar, Portuguese Premier, played an important part in them.

Of London's 11 Sunday newspapers, the *Empire News* and eight others devoted the major part of their front pages to stories on atomic bombs.—United Press.

## AMETHYST AT COLOMBO

Colombo, Sept. 25.—Gleaming with new paint and most of her battle scars removed, the British sloop *Amethyst* steamed quietly into Colombo harbour at dawn today.

Today HMS *Mauritius* entertained the officers of the *Amethyst* to lunch, while the Ceylon Navy is entertaining the entire ship's company tonight.

Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake will visit the *Amethyst* on Monday.—Associated Press.

## U.S. Interested In Malta

Washington, Sept. 25.—It was reported today that the National Defence Department is considering the idea of having a United States arms dump in the island of Malta.—United Press.

## EDITORIAL

### The Italian Colonies

ONE of the most important problems facing the present session of the United Nations' General Assembly—at least as far as Britain is concerned—is the future of the former Italian colonies in North Africa. This question was left unsettled by the Peace Conference in 1946, and in the absence of an agreement since, all these territories—except an area of Libya administered by France—have been under British control. This has presented Britain with a number of difficult problems: with the future of the area, in doubt the British administration has been unable to work to any long-term plan, and the unsettled conditions in many of the territories have involved Britain in expense which she can ill afford. In May this year, in an effort to break the deadlock which had arisen, Britain presented the Assembly with the Bevin-Sforza agreement. This proposed the re-establishment of a certain measure of Italian control: Italy was to have been given the trusteeship of Somaliland and Tripolitania, but was to renounce her claim to Eritrea, most of which would have been given to Abyssinia. Libya would have been given independence within five years, and until then Cyrenaica would have been placed under British trusteeship, and the Fezzan under French trusteeship. This agreement angered the Asiatic bloc, which refused to see Italian rule restored in any degree, in any of the territories. The plan was rejected by one vote. The opposition to the Bevin-Sforza agreement was such that there is obviously no hope of the Assembly agreeing to reconsider it; indeed, the nationalists which caused its rejection in May is now more pronounced

than ever. The Arabs are unlikely to be satisfied with anything less than complete independence—though the Assembly must seriously consider whether or not they are far enough advanced to be entrusted with the responsibility of self-rule. And in Tripolitania, for instance, Italy has genuine interests which cannot be ignored. There are still many Italian colonists there, and most of them are doctors, technicians and others without whom the state could not be run. Even without undue sympathy for the Italian cause, it must be admitted that as colonists they devote skill and energy to their task, and what trade and industry exists in these territories is owed solely to them. However much the natives resent Italian domination, it is hard to see how they will manage in the future without at least Italian technical and economic aid. A solution of the problem is by no means easy. What is best for the native peoples is not necessarily what they want, and the Assembly must be prepared for the rejection by the Asiatic nations of any plan which does not guarantee independence for the Arabs and Somalis. The Latin-American nations have shown that they will not support any proposal detrimental to Italy's interests. And the Russians will probably oppose any Western proposal on principle. Obviously the best that can be hoped for is a compromise, and Italy would do well not to be too optimistic. It seems plain that she will not regain the Empire she lost during the war; her only hope is that the people she once ruled will accept her aid and co-operation in developing their countries.

## Namur Agreement Does Not Please Indonesians

Jogjakarta, Sept. 25.—A spokesman for the Moslem and Nationalist parties, the two largest within the Republic, tonight expressed strong disapproval of the Indonesian-Dutch agreement reach at Namur, Belgium, regarding the status of the proposed Netherlands-Indonesian union.

One of the spokesmen, Mohammed Saleh, Secretary General of the Moslem Party, charged that the proposed Union was a "colony in new garb." He said Dr Sukiman, the party's representative in the Republican delegation to The Hague, would be recalled to make a report, and added that the government at Jogjakarta—not the delegation at The Hague—should make the policy decision.

A Nationalist Party spokesman said the informal Namur decision created excitement throughout Indonesia and reflected the weakness of the present Republic's delegation.

It was believed the Socialist Party maintained a similar stand-point, but it has not yet commented.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic courier of the Republic's delegation to The Hague, who arrived here yesterday, expressed "surprise" at the excitement among the Indonesians over the progress of The Hague conference, and voiced optimism over final results of The Hague meeting. He said he believed a solution to all problems would be found within the next two months.

He added that the "Republicans and Federalists were strictly adhering to the joint agreement reached at the Indonesian conference of August." He said also that the Dutch delegation had shown "much goodwill" in the present negotiations.—United Press.

## £10,000 Reward For Arrest

Damascus, Sept. 25.—Hussein Tewfik, wanted by the Egyptian police on a charge of murdering the former Egyptian Finance Minister, Amin Osman Pasha, was arrested in Damascus last night.

The Egyptian Government offered £10,000 (Egyptian) reward for his capture.—Reuter.

## Rail Men Delay Protest

London, Sept. 25.—Meetings of railwaymen at big provincial centres today decided to delay protest action against the rejection by a conciliation board of their claim for an overall increase of 10 shillings per week.

A special delegate union meeting will be held on Thursday and Friday.

The London District Council of the Union had decided to start "go slow" working from midnight last Wednesday but this move petered out.

Today, a Liverpool union, representing 1,000 men, decided to wait until the special delegate meeting before they decided on "go slow," but it also decided to press for a review of wages and conditions.

The West Midlands District Council meeting at Birmingham accepted the findings of the Conciliation Board, "in view of the serious economic position of the country," but resolved that a further claim for rises for lower paid grades should be put forward.

Delegates representing 4,000 Gateshead (North-eastern England) railwaymen tonight rejected a resolution calling for "go slow" tactics but agreed to instruct their delegates to next week's meeting to press for a £5 per week minimum.

The Dundee (Scotland) branch, were to have started "go slow" at midnight last night, but conditions today were reported to be "normal".—Reuter.

## THE MORNING AFTER



Brokers, clerks and traders jam the street in front of the London Stock Exchange as the clock points toward 10 o'clock and the usual opening hour. The Exchange and banks remained closed to avoid financial turmoil on the morning after the announcement that Britain had devalued the pound by 30½ percent.—(AP Picture).

## CHANGED MOOD AT U.N. ASSEMBLY

Flushing Meadows, Sept. 25.—There has been a noticeable transformation of atmosphere at the United Nations General Assembly since Friday when President Truman announced that an "atomic explosion" had occurred in Russia.

With the Foreign Ministers of the "Big Five" and of other Western nations present among them, the topmost diplomats of 50 nations present here have represented a unique concentration of the world's political wisdom, and yet, until

Friday morning, there had been little enthusiasm, beyond newspaper expressions about a "co-operative spirit" marked by "quiet optimism."

These had, for the most part, been occasioned by the sentiment expressed by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia on the eve of the Assembly's first meeting.

Within 72 hours of the Truman-Attlee announcement, however, the United Nations and its Atomic Commission have become focal points of diplomatic efforts to utilize the United Nations as an instrument of ensuring "freedom from fear" for all powers, big and small.

Ventilation of the fear has ranged from the purely sensational to scientific and military appreciations of American strategic and other security measures.

Meanwhile, United Nations diplomats have been spurred to new activity. All sorts of suggestions and formulae centered round the United Nations are being put forward by diplomats to avert the dangers, as one delegate put it, "of the devaluation of the U.S. atom bomb."

## CONTROL A MUST

The new President of the General Assembly, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, has stated that atom control is a "must" for the present session and has stated that the Assembly should take immediate action on it. While the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission remains deadlocked, consultations between representatives of the "Big Five" and Canada are continuing and another meeting is to be held on Thursday.

India's constitutional expert, Sir Benegal N. Rau, who leads the Indian delegation, is playing an important part in attempts to bring about an atomic agreement.

Sir Benegal is understood to have suggested to representative delegations here that the deadlock in the Atomic Energy Commission be ended by referring to the International Law Commission the record of discussions in the Atomic Commission, including the "majority" plan and the Soviet Union for international control.—Reuter.

## EUROPE RINGED BY RUSSIAN ROCKET BASES

### Aimed At Strategic Points In The West

Frankfurt, Sept. 25.—Russia has virtually ringed Western Europe with super-secret V-2 rocket-launching bases, Allied and German sources said tonight. They said the V-weapon bases were aimed at strategic points in Western Europe, from the English Channel to the Adriatic.

## Testing Britain's Defences

London, Sept. 25.—American B-50 heavy bombers joined British aircraft today in air manoeuvres to test the defences of Britain in "Exercise Bulldog."

The giant B-50s, capable of carrying atomic bombs, flew over the university town of Oxford at 25,000 feet. Attackers also "hit" London.

The American planes were from the U. S. Third Air Division, stationed in England.

British jet fighters rose swiftly and intercepted the invaders. Sir Marshal Sir Aubrey Ellwood, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Bomber Command, was in control of the attacking forces. He and Major-General Leon W. Johnson, commanding the U. S. Third Air Division, flew in the B-50 raid on Oxford.

The exercise began on Saturday and continues until dawn on Tuesday.—Associated Press.

The report, coupled with Russia's newly-disclosed atomic knowledge, raised the possibility of missiles with atomic warheads blanketing Western Europe in the event of an East-West war.

Anglo-American intelligence sources said they had confirmed reports, brought out of Russia recently by an escaping German expert, that the Soviets were building an elaborate network of V-bomb launching sites around the perimeter of Western Europe. Evidence indicated that the bomb sites were supported by the radar installations necessary to keep guided missiles on their course.

A German expert, who was sent to Russia with other German technicians in 1946, recently fled to the West. He said that when he fled Russia, five single-battery bases had been completed in Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia, and three more bases were being constructed.

## SERVED THREE YEARS

The expert, identified as a former scientist at the German V-2—Bleicherode—works—in Thuringia, said he was forced to serve three years on Russian scientific projects, including the "Soviet Central Institute for V-bomb Development" in Moscow.

He said he escaped when sent to East Germany in July for a holiday, with orders to report later at the former German experimental station at Peenemünde. He added that the Russians had reactivated the laboratory there which was blasted by bombs during the war.

"I had opportunities to look into certain files which reported on strategic planning of V-2 bomb bases in East Germany," he said.

According to his Russian overtures, he continued, several Soviet commissions were working on projects to bring launching sites into action at a few minutes' notice.

## FIXED AND MOBILE

"Plans for both fixed and mobile bases have been worked out in detail, and stationary bases of one and three batteries have been installed all over East Europe," he reported.

"Each already is supplied with ballistic computations and firing orders to a fixed target area in West Europe."

Locations of finished bases were listed as follows:

1. Between Neustrelitz and Penzlin, in the state of Mecklenburg in Germany—aimed at southern Sweden.

2. Between Anklam and Wolgast, also aimed at Southern Sweden.

3. South of Erfurt in Thuringia—aimed at the Rhine River crossings and bridgeheads near Cologne and Düsseldorf and the Scheldt River estuary.

4. Near Guben in Silesia—aimed at the northern part of the island of Rugen, which is Soviet-occupied, to repel any attempt to invade it.

5. East of Pilsen in Czechoslovakia—aimed at the Brenner Pass between Italy and Austria.

The expert said three multiple-battery rocket-launching sites were being built with a 25-mile radius of Steflin, in Poland, to cover the German bay island of Sylt and the Dutch coast. Three others, he added, were being erected near Hradec Kralove, in Czechoslovakia, aimed at the Balkan countries and the Adriatic coast.—United Press.

## TASS STATEMENT

Moscow, Sept. 25.—The official Soviet news agency, Tass, disclosed today that Russia possessed the atomic bomb since 1947, and called for unqualified outlawing of such weapons. The agency asked that controls be established to see that future decision forbidding the construction of the atomic bomb were carried out.

Premier Josef Stalin expressed confidence over two years ago that the bomb would be outlawed, and observers believed that new developments made it probable that Mr. Vishinsky, as chief Soviet delegate to the U.N., would insist that the United Nations reopen discussions on the subject.

Observers pointed out that the Russians had never regarded as idle words the 1947 declaration by Mr. V. M. Molotov, when he was Foreign Minister, that the atomic bomb was no longer a secret.

The Tass statement came in the early hours of the morning with such suddenness that it will take some time before its impact on public opinion can be fully felt.

It was a very bright autumn morning in Moscow, but soon after the announcement crowds began to huddle around loudspeakers and public squares.

(Continued on Page 8)

## Photographer In Trouble Over General Gordon

BY SEYMOUR TOPPING

On Board the General Gordon, Sept. 25.—The American President liner General Gordon sailed from the Nationalist-blockaded port of Shanghai today with 1,219 foreigners. It is the first large-scale exodus of foreigners from Communist China. The General Gordon is heading south towards Hongkong.

## 100 MPH HURRICANE WINDS

Tampico, Florida, Sept. 25.—A tropical hurricane, with winds estimated at as high as 100 miles per hour, bore down on the Mexican Gulf coast south of here today.

Martial law was proclaimed in this important Gulf port, and troops and police evacuated low-lying portions of the city, fearing high tides might flood the waterfront districts. Restrictions were put on all shipping.

Mexican weather observers estimated that the storm would strike the coast between Tuxpan and Nautla at a point about 65 miles south of Tampico at about 0200 GMT on Monday.

Mexican aviation company observers estimated 90 to 100 mph winds within a radius of 30 miles of the centre of the tropical storm.—United Press.

So far the liner has encountered neither national naval units nor aircraft which are enforcing the blockade. The ship has been granted safe conduct by both the Nationalists and the Communists.

After weeks of struggling with the Communist red tape to obtain exit visas, the foreigners were cleared through customs quickly.

It was reported, however, that Chinese labour delegations prevented a handful of passengers from sailing.

Communist officials seized the camera of a Chinese photographer employed by the Associated Press, who tried to take pictures on Saturday of the departure preparations.

The officials took the photographer's credentials and also those of Fred Hampson, Associated Press bureau chief, who accompanied him. Mr. Hampson was asked to appear in police court on Monday to make an explanation.

There have been no regulations published forbidding such photo taking. Other photographers earlier had been allowed to take pictures.

Most of those on board are leaving because conditions in Communist China made it impossible for them to continue working. There are many diplomatic corps members on board.—Associated Press.



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the cigarettes have  
been an adventure  
to luxury."

"Oh, I knew  
you'd like du  
Maurier; they are  
made for just such  
particular people  
as you."



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cigarette so cool and smooth."

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satisfying 'flavour' of  
really choice Virginia  
that appeals to me."

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companionship for your  
journey. By the way, the  
du Maurier filter tip is consid-  
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in smoking enjoy-  
ment made in the  
past fifty years."

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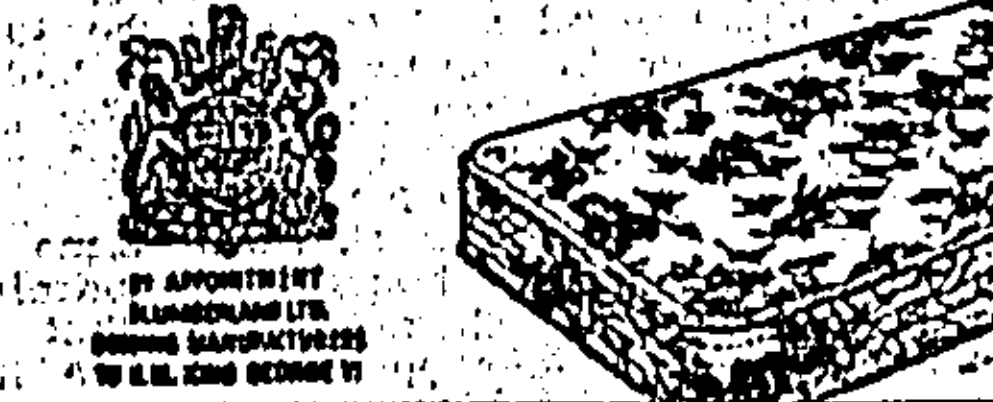
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## Corduroy Success



By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

CORDUROY COMES into its  
own this autumn, appearing in  
both the clothes and accessory  
pictures. It is the fabric used  
for this trio of autumn accessories.  
The hat is an over-sized  
bicornie with inside tufts re-  
laxed to provide a soft full-  
ness all around. The colour is  
a deep plum shade. The shortie  
glove uses the corduroy on the  
diagonal with the rib running  
vertical on the short cuff. The  
pouch bag is leather lined and  
has an adjustable strap. Two  
pockets are worked into the  
cuff that extends around the  
bag.

## Long Handle Bags To Go With Fur Coats

BAGS with elongated handles  
to wear with full-sleeved  
fur coats, enameled frames of  
"corrugated" gold metal, and  
new styles in gaiter bags are  
some of the fashion points  
in the autumn collection by E.  
Milch.

For back to school, there are  
burlap bags lined with bright  
color prints and trimmed  
with brown calf. The mus-  
lin bag in burlap is a very long  
roll with a zipper closing. This  
bag is boned throughout the  
lining, so that it will not lose  
its shape.

For fur coats, calf bags are  
done with basic frame bags  
covered with calf overskirts.  
The elongated handles are of  
one piece with the skirts and the  
handles cut out of the leather.  
Hidden zipper pockets are con-  
cealed under the overskirts.

### Varieties

Soft, dressmaker styles are  
shown in anelope. In these  
bags there are luxuriously full  
pleats, fine jewel-type metal  
frames. One small, full bag  
has pleats in four corners and  
a dome-shaped enameled gold  
metal frame.

A gate frame is used in a  
patented calf bag. The frame  
closes into four corners; when  
open, it is a square. The base  
is stiffened and round like a  
collar box.

Travel bags are elegant. One  
satchel has one side which may  
be dropped to reveal a set of  
fittings including a perfume  
bottle, cream, jar, comb and  
brush. A four-compartment  
bag is designed as two envelope  
constructions built together. This  
may be had in calf, sealskin,  
ostrich, pigskin.

As a successor to Milch's  
famous little satchel with double  
outside pocket, a new box bag  
is shown. This has a peaked  
lid closing, caught with a pair  
of gold metal buckles. This  
bag comes in a choice of 15  
shown for evening in velvet,  
brocades and satin. An enve-  
lope with a marcesite-studded  
clasp may be had in clipped  
calf or in satin.

## It Cost £100 To Look At "The Look"

SAID Mr. A. Schloss, buyer for  
several top-ranking American  
houses: "As I am not acting for  
manufacturers, but for retailers,  
I paid only £100 on behalf of  
my clients I saw quite well, in  
spite of the great crowds on all  
four floors of the salon."

Did Mr. Schloss think that one  
look at the Look was worth  
£100? "One hundred pounds is  
not enough to buy the dress from  
Dior," he said. "The arrange-  
ment is that this deposit is  
forfeited if one buys nothing,  
but counts towards the payment  
if models are bought. I think it  
is perfectly fair that the charge  
should be made. The dress cost  
many thousands of pounds to  
create and stage, and it  
would be stupid to show it free  
to all comers."

# WOMANSENSE

## Though Characteristically Dior, The Look Is Different

PARIS.  
WIDTH and fullness at  
the top of the figure  
make the biggest news at  
Christian Dior—this season,  
where the same excitement  
prevails as in past years,  
buyers working there from  
night until dawn and crowd-  
ing in again as soon as the  
press showing was over.

Sleeves are mounted below  
the shoulders, some straight,  
some belted, some bloused,  
giving a smartly bulky look to  
the arm. These treatments are  
used on all types of clothes,  
only classic suits retaining set-in  
sleeves, and even these have the  
wider shoulders of riding-habit  
sleeves. Generous blousing of  
bodices and wide wrapovers of  
coat and topper fronts heighten  
the effect.

This change makes clothes  
look very different, although  
they remain characteristically  
Dior, with small waists belted  
at normal skirt lengths varied  
to suit different types, but tend-  
ing to be shorter, up to 10  
inches from the floor, and oc-  
casionally still higher, and with  
both wide and narrow skirts  
included.

Pockets are still important,  
but are now placed over the  
brastris in a softly curved out-  
line instead of on the hips or  
at the shoulders.

### Straight Plus Bias

"Middle of the Century" is  
how Dior describes his collection.  
He says the silhouette results  
from the method of cut based  
on the internal geometry of  
fabrics. Straight and bias cuts  
are used together, sometimes in  
spreading, detached panels like  
velvetmail sails on straight skirts  
or on narrow floor-length even-  
ing gowns, in front panels  
crossed like scissors. The  
treatments are emphasised when  
done in different fabrics as  
velvet panels on woolen or  
taffeta.

### Supple the Word

Suppleness is the leading  
characteristic, whether clothes  
are full or narrow. Bloused

shirtwaist dresses in woollens,  
crepes, supple taffetas, and  
lames have full gathered or  
pleated skirts. Loose topers  
and coats have fullness massed  
in folds down the sides. Collars  
include cowl back drapes, this  
for a couple of two-piece models  
on parka jacket lines, and  
collars generally flexible. A  
back pleat including a new  
variation adds suppleness to  
bloused jackets or loose coats.

### Short for Evening

Much importance is given  
short evening dresses which  
Dior calls Demi-Soir, although  
many are rich and low-cut  
enough for the most formal  
gathering. They correspond  
better to modern life, he says,  
and the collection contains a  
wide variety, from the jeune fille  
wide-skirted frock entirely  
covered with pale pink petals of  
organza as light as feathers to  
narrow straight belted sheaths  
of satin or velvet with dangle  
rhinestone or bead embroideries.

### Big Fabric Interest

There is enormous fabric in-  
terest throughout, starting with  
rustic, bulky woollens which are  
even used for an occasional  
dress. Broadcloths, crepes,  
jerseys, thin silk taffetas, and  
sail are all used. There is  
much velvet. More brooches are  
seen here than elsewhere,  
including metal brooches but in  
young, simple styles. Fabric  
combinations are a big feature,  
as velvet or broadcloth with  
satin or taffeta.

Black leads numerically here,  
but there are wonderful shades  
of intense inky blue in silks and  
velvets; a light luminous green

blue called Enamel; grayed  
navy; Rouge Dior, which is in  
the scarlet range; pale pastel  
pink; and also considerable  
beige and brown.

### Calots and Berets

Cute hats include many calot  
types individualised by little  
padded horns like double  
crescents or extended by a  
narrow rim at the side or side-  
back. Peaked toques in fur or  
felt are ridged like melons.  
Small berets worn on the side  
of the head are held on by a  
bandeau or are posed back and  
attached to a visor pitched for-  
ward.

Larger hats include bicornes  
with each side slit into graceful  
double points; also big coolie  
plateaux with a diamond brooch  
at centre top.

### Much Costume Jewellery

Costume jewellery is given  
great importance. Ropes of  
pearls are worn with town  
clothes. Big brooches are shown  
in original poses as on the  
shoulders or near the belt. Big  
necklaces of ebony wood are  
endowed for daytime. Coloured  
stone necklaces are also fea-  
tured. Handsome rhinestone  
necklaces and earrings are as  
beautifully set as real diamonds.  
Youthful diadems of bead work  
are composed of a circlet hold-  
ing tiny crescents like those  
worn by the goddess Diana.

Accessories include tailored  
leather belts worn with prac-  
tically everything; shoulder-high  
black kid gloves; and Purgin  
sandals composed of narrow  
ribbonlike straps uncovering  
most of the foot.

Furs are numerous and  
varied, from square-shouldered  
capes of curly lamb to ermine  
worked in thin strips. Among  
the smartest is a full three-  
quarter swag of black ermine  
with big soft pockets.

## Striking Wool Plaid



Nicol of Sweden

By PRUNELLA WOOD

FROM the Swedish designer, Sven Anderson, comes  
this striking wool plaid... palest gray with  
yellow, black and darker gray harmony... set for  
cool days and all-winter snows.

The top is a current treatment of the shirt  
classic, with big cuffs and arching collar; the  
extremely full skirt is disciplined by wide pleats laid  
flat to the wide black suede belt, but unpursed in  
another current vogue.

## Right Powder Is Essential



To give your skin a smooth texture, a powder-cake type make-up is  
excellent. You need no foundation; just pat it on skin with a puff.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SOME old timers like to tell  
about the beauties of their  
young days who had such per-  
fect complexions that they  
never had to apply powder. It  
would not be polite to argue  
this matter, but one wonders  
perhaps we have such paragons  
with us today, but one never  
runs across them. The powder  
pad is an important item. To  
dispense with it would be  
like turning one's back on one's  
best friend.

The kind of powder not  
only removes shine, but it  
glorifies the skin, giving it  
velvety smoothness and a look  
of richness. If your colouring  
isn't precisely what you wish it  
to be, powder, rouge and lip-  
stick will give it an entirely dif-  
ferent character. To be sure,  
you may have difficulty in  
finding the flattering tone, so  
seek the advice of the girl at  
the cosmetic counter. To give  
skin smooth texture, you  
might like to try a powder-cake  
type make-up that is founda-

tion and powder all in one.  
Girls with oily skins lament  
about powders that do not stay  
by one. There's an easy way  
of getting around that problem.  
Apply a foundation cosmetic  
first. Like powder, these tol-  
erates must carry the flattering  
colour.

Just a word of warning to  
beauty questers who are getting  
at life's mid-channel period, if  
you get to the point that you  
don't bother to powder your  
nose and spread on the ruby lip  
veneer you are slipping. That's  
bad. The face that is naked,  
and unshaded, showing never  
a suggestion of synthetic loveli-  
ness, is definitely out-moded.

Natural beauty is all right, but  
how many girls and women  
have it to such an extent that  
modern improvements won't  
make it better, prettier, love-  
lier? Then, too, it is fun to play  
with the make-up box, a diver-  
sion without which practically  
every sane woman would find  
life very dull.



## Watermelon Is a Refresher

"NOW, Madame, we are  
going to cut a real melon."  
After a few professional strokes  
on the steel and a flourish of  
the carving knife, he cut it,  
first in halves, then one of the  
halves into quarters.

"But, Chef, I can't eat that  
much melon!"

**65 Calories To A lb**

"But, Madame, this is water-  
melon. It is almost a drink.  
You will eat it slowly, so it will  
cool you off. Before you know,  
it will be finished."

"At least we won't put on  
weight by eating it, for a whole  
pound of watermelon contains  
only 65 calories."

Instead of putting the big  
portions of melon on flat serv-  
ing plates, the Chef skillfully  
carved out all the edible portion  
from the rind, cut it in triangles  
and put it on deep soup plates.  
"Then the melon will not skid  
when it is eaten. The way to  
enjoy eating watermelon is with  
a knife and fork," he remarked,  
placing them on the table. "You  
cut it conveniently with the  
knife and pick out the seeds  
with the fork and proceed."

"For mealtimes, Chef, some-  
times I like the rich pulp of the  
melon cut into blocks, or shaped  
into balls or pyramids with an  
ice-cream scoop, and served  
three to a person."

And for de luxe daintiness,  
Madame, I suggest shaping the  
pulp into small balls with a  
French potato cutter or a round  
measuring teaspoon. They look  
very nice in sherbet glasses with  
mint to garnish. And they are  
a beautiful decoration for a cold  
meat platter or a fruit salad  
plate."

### Nico Texture

"Chef, this watermelon rind  
seems to have a considerable  
flavour and a nice texture. I  
understand that in Maine,  
watermelon rind pie is popular.  
They peel the rind, and slice it  
very thin. To a quart they add  
1/2 tsp. mixed pastry spice, a  
little salt, 1 tsp. flour and 1/4 c.  
sugar. Then into pie plate  
lined with rich pie dough. A  
few dots of butter, in cross-cross  
top crust, and it's baked like  
apple pie, from 35 to 40  
minutes."

"Very interesting, Madame. I  
shall try that pie. Only I shall  
use 1/3 tsp. pineapple and  
2/3 melon rind. It will be a  
good way to make the pineapple  
go more far. As this water-  
melon is so big we shall have  
considerable rind, so if you will  
give me your recipe I will make

some watermelon pickle to use  
on our assorted relish plates."

### Watermelon Rind Pickle

Peel the green skin from the  
rind of a good-sized watermelon,  
and cut off any pink flesh. Cut  
into inch cubes; place in a big  
bowl. Cover with 2 quarts cold  
water containing 3 tbsp. table  
salt, and let stand overnight in  
a cool place. Drain, cover with  
fresh boiling water and simmer  
until fork-tender, about 1 1/2  
hours. Drain again, and cook  
until clear in sweet pickling  
syrup. Remove the spice bag.  
Seal in hot sterilized jars.  
Makes about 2 quarts.

**Pickling Syrup:** Combine 2  
quarts water, 2 1/2 cups vinegar  
and 7 cups granulated sugar.  
Tie 1 1/2 tsp. whole cloves, 1 1/2  
tbsp. whole allspice and four 3"  
sticks cinnamon in a piece of  
cheesecloth. Add to the water  
mixture; bring to a boil, and  
boil 5 minutes.

**Dinner**  
Watermelon Balls  
Veal in Green Pepper Sauce  
Sweet-Sour Beets  
Cream Cheese and Pears  
Hot or Cold Coffee or Tea  
Milk (Children)

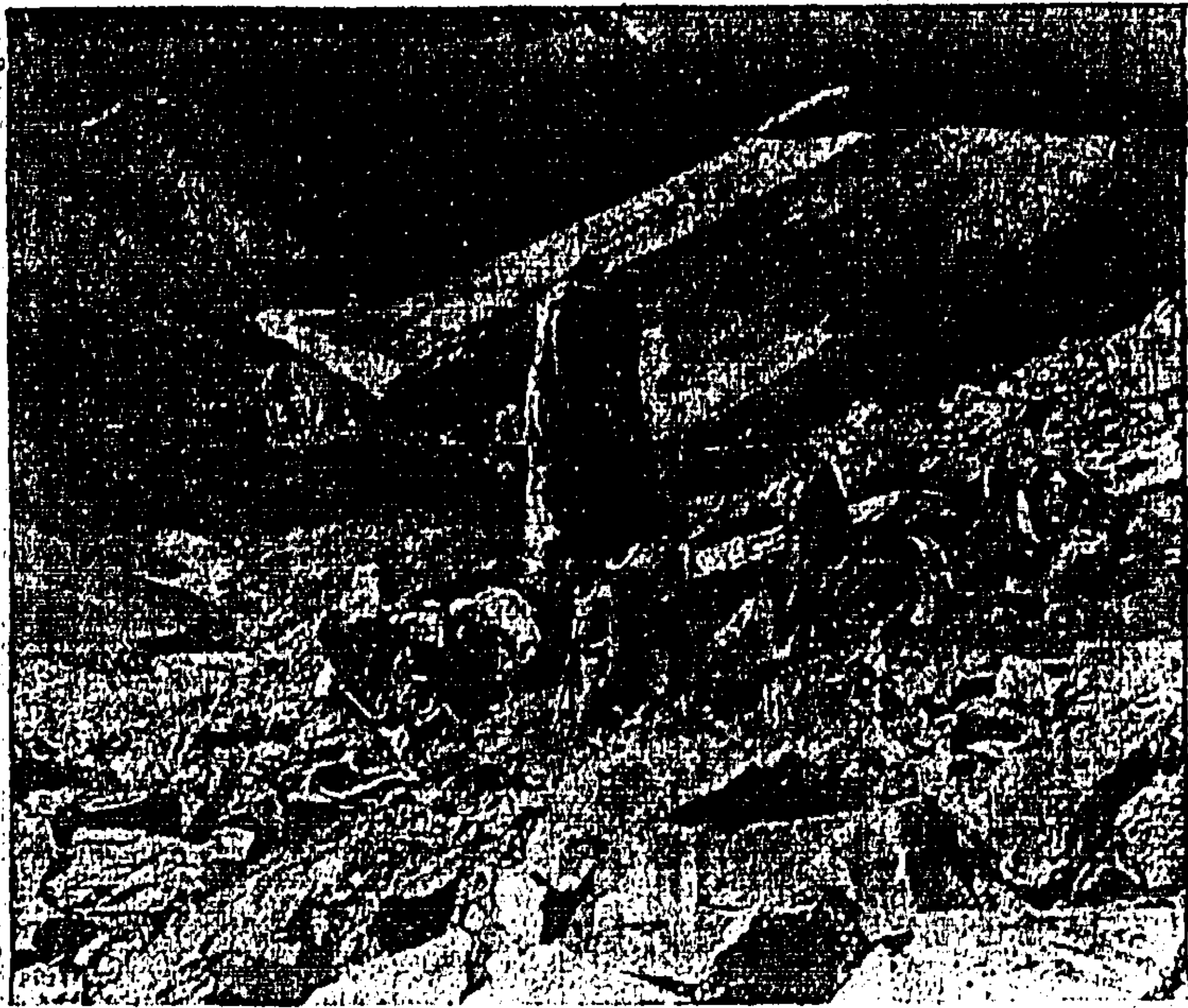
All Measurements Are Level  
Recipes Served Four

**Veal in Green Pepper Sauce**  
Slice leftover veal in small  
pieces, or dice if there are  
broken odds. Heat in the  
following sauce, and serve in a  
border of mashed potato.  
Sauce for Veal: Melt 2 tbsp.  
butter or margarine. Add 1/4 c.  
sliced celery, 2 thin sliced peeled  
onions, and 2 corned fine-shredded  
green peppers. Sauté gently  
until the vegetables are soft but  
not browned. Then add 2 c.  
brown gravy left from the roast  
veal; if there is no gravy, use 2  
cups bouillon cubes and 2 c. boiling  
water. In this case add 3 tbsp.  
flour blended with 1/2 cup cold  
water, and cook and stir until  
the sauce boils rapidly. Add  
1/4 tsp. liquid gravy seasoning  
for flavour and colour.

**Sweet-Sour Beets**  
Boil or pressure-cook 8  
medium-sized beets with the  
skins on. Then rinse with cold  
water, slip off the skins and  
dice or slice the beets. In a  
saucepan combine 1/2 c. cider  
vinegar, 3/4 c. liquid drained  
from the beets and 7 tbsp. sugar;  
bring to boiling point. Blend 1/2  
tbsp. cornstarch with 1/2 cup  
cold water. Stir into the boiling  
vinegar. Cook and stir 2 min.  
Add the beets and 1 tbsp. but-  
ter. Cover and heat 3 min.



## PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



**FOUND AT LONG LAST**—Mountaineers near Mt. Hood, Oregon, examine the tail section of an Air Force B-26 that crashed there on April 21, killing three. Pieces of the plane were scattered over an area of 160 acres.



**BEGINNING THE SEARCH**—More than 200 farmers armed with shotguns searched the area around New Lenox, Illinois, for a large animal suspected of being a panther or a bear. Reports had come in that an animal was attacking cattle by jumping on their backs and leaving scratches.



**A DESERT JEWEL**—Jean Marie Pettit stands beside a half-ton block of selenite in Las Vegas, Nevada. This museum specimen was mined near that city and has been on exhibit at a gem and mineral show where it was a leading attraction.



**BETTER THAN ROPE TRICK**—Motorists do a quick double take when they go by Mrs. Lowell Howard's home in Jackson Centre, Ohio. Mrs. Howard's husband, a welder, made this trick stand for their post box from logging chain, welding the links together. The base is made of stones gathered in 11 states. The Howards' postman confesses to an uneasy feeling when he leaves their mail.



**KEEPING FOLKLORE ALIVE**—The entire population of Furth, a Bavarian town two miles from the Czech border, turned into the market place to watch a medieval play featuring a giant dragon. The tale revolves around a girl who wants to sacrifice herself to save the town from the dragon. But the monster gets killed by her lover who returns from the Crusades. Here the knight prepares to give the final stab to the dragon.



**MARINES TO THE RESCUE**—Fire fighters and equipment rendezvous in a clearing near Camp Pendleton, California, preparing to fight forest fires in the Santa Ana Mountains. August timber losses from fires in National Forests in Montana, South Dakota and California total 100,000,000 board feet.



**PRESSURE COOKER FAMILY**—The pressure cooker of Mrs. Nick Carter, in Boise, Idaho, with a padding of towels, was chosen by this tabby as the birthplace of its four kittens.



**PLANE GIRL**—Actress Jeff Donnell, in Hollywood, has been chosen "Miss Air Coach of 1949," and the pilots who conferred that honour showed excellent taste.



**OLD STUFF**—Joseph Slack, left, of New York, and Roy Hill inspect an early Roman 50-ducat piece in San Francisco, California. The coin, found during the reign of Charles VI and now valued at US\$1250, is just one of over a million dollars worth of coins exhibited at a Numismatic Convention.



**SOMEBODY WILL GET IT**—And right now the fight's on among four youngsters at Palisades Park, New Jersey, for possession of the rubber raft. There's bound to be a lucky winner—and three broken hearts who wouldn't wait for their turn.



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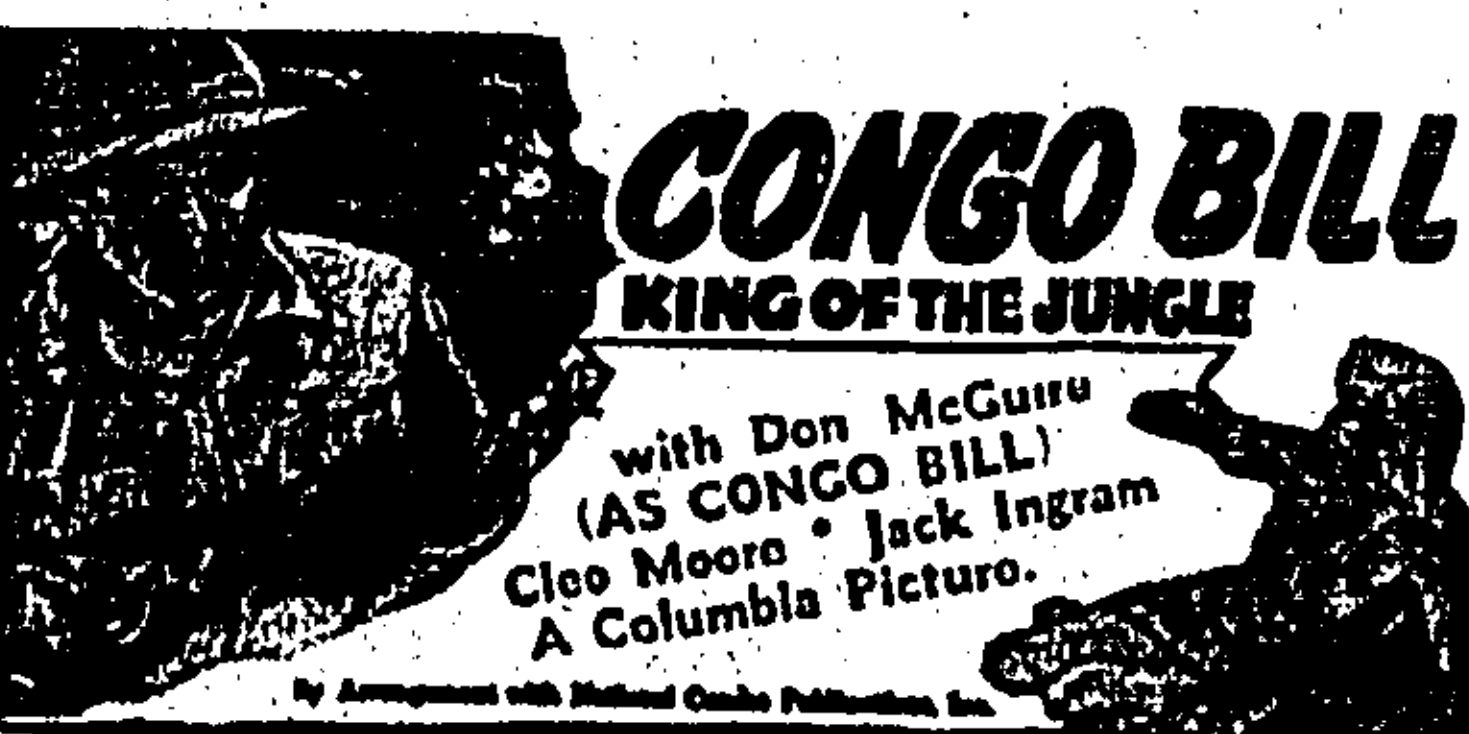
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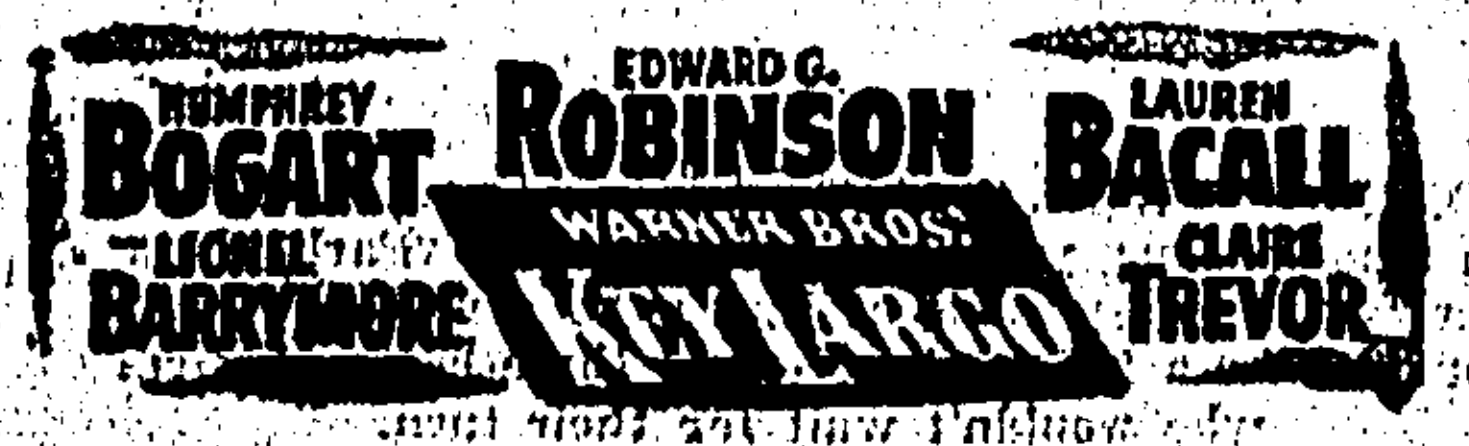
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## CAN GERMANY HARM US?

As the Spirit of the Swastika returns with Germany's new Government one question is uppermost: 'What damage can they do... and where?'

by SEFTON DELMER RETURNING TO PAGE 4 TODAY WITH MONDAY NEWSMAP

NOT a soul recognised him. As we strolled across the square in front of Frankfurt Station the grey-faced crowds hurried by without so much as a second glance.

And yet it was not so very long ago that this man by my side was one of Hitler's innermost circle, one of the five plotters who went everywhere, lunched, dined, and breakfasted with him.

Nor was it so terribly long ago that I had walked with him through these same streets, and the Frankforters had immediately and enthusiastically identified him.

He must have guessed what I was thinking. For he stopped and pointed out into the road. "I have only to get out there," he said, "and start up one of the old songs and I'll have the whole street alert. They're just waiting for it."

### The politicians

LET me confess I was a little surprised. For nothing looked less inflammable than these very pedestrian men and women on the Frankfurt street that afternoon.

But whether my ex-Nazi friend is right or wrong in thinking the Germans hanker for a return of the drum-thumping, head-rolling leadership of Adolf Hitler or some other like him, one thing is certain: the German politicians share his view. They made that amply clear by their aggressive speeches during the election campaign.

They are making it clear by their behaviour in the new German Parliament, by their support for the strong arm squads who beat up Germans working for the British.

They are appealing to the Nazi that lurks in every German's heart.

### Newspapers

YES, amazing as it may seem today, only four years after Germany's defeat and the suicide of Hitler, only three years after the Nuremberg trials, in a Germany which is still in ruins, the Nazis are once more coming out into the open. And they are once more coming out on top.

The mere imminence of the transfer of power from the Allied Military Government to the Germans has been like a spring sun shining on a dung heap.

In Bavaria Nazi editors have proclaimed they are going to publish Nazi newspapers once more under their old titles to "show the German people what

is lost in Adolf Hitler." Even the Jew-baiting scandal sheet, Der Stürmer, has announced its forthcoming resurrection, and under the same editor, too, who published it for the late Julius Streicher. True enough the Allied High Commissioners are stepping in and using what is left of their old powers to stop the publication of "avowedly anti-democratic newspapers."

But I predict they will be powerless to prevent the newly formed "Committee for Questions of the Press" from re-Nazifying the German newspapers and, as it openly avows, "cleansing them of collaborators and traitors." The committee, a group including many former Nazi editors and publishers is financially powerful.

Herr Schneider, editor of Goering's General Anzeiger, knew what he was saying when he told me in Hamburg on that hot day of July 1945: "I would not take a job now even if the Military Government allowed me. I do not wish to compromise myself... I prefer to wait a bit."

It is the same in the world of business and industry. Everywhere men are coming forward now who have kept themselves in the background while the Allied Military Government was running things—Nazis who did not want to compromise themselves by collaboration. They mean to make things hot for those who did.

### Once before

COULD it be just a passing phase, a juvenile folly which will be outgrown after some scolding from the Allies? In my view it is already too late for any scolding or appeasement—though no doubt our experts will try out plenty of both.

In 1919 we set up a Control Commission in Germany and established an army of occupation in the Rhineland. But we left internal executive power in the hands of the Germans. We permitted them to have a Government of their own choice. And thereby we gave them the weapon with which to fight us.

My father was a member of that Control Commission. As a schoolboy I spent my holidays with him in Germany. Sometimes he took me with him on his inspection trips.

Again and again we would find that the Germans were sabotaging the commission with

the active support of their Government.

With the connivance of Germany's Socialist Government clandestine organisations were formed to spy on the commission fight a guerrilla war against Allied armies like the French, and terrorise Germans suspected of collaboration with the Allies. Out of these clandestine forces sponsored by the Socialist Government grew the Hitlerite storm troops and S.S. Out of the propaganda grew the Nazi Party.

The same thing will, I fear, happen again this time. It is happening already. When dismantler Erwin Mueller was beaten up recently by an organised gang of thugs he ran for help to a police car which he saw waiting at a crossroads. The police left him standing and drove on. No doubt they were afraid of being called collaborators themselves if they helped him.

### Five prophecies

THE Germans resent dismantling. They resent the presence of the Allied Control Commission, whether it is in mufti or in uniform. They resent the Ruhr authority, the new international administration of his vital industrial area. They resent the presence of our soldiers.

They will organise resistance—passive and active. In the name of patriotism the Government and the German public will once more connive at terrorism and violence. As a consequence power will pass to the terrorists and chauvinists. And I don't care what they call themselves, they will be the same old Nazis again.

I feel safe, therefore, in predicting that in the new era of post-Hitler history we shall see—

1 A progressive increase in German resistance (both active and passive) to the occupying Powers.

2 Skillful diplomacy by the Germans in playing off the East against the West.

3 Defeat of the Control Commission as after the 1914-18 war defeat of the Ruhr authority the new international body set up to administer that vital industrial basin; resurgence of the old industrial barons, in full control.

4 Withdrawal of the Allied troops now garrisoning Germany. And, at the end of the three-year period,

5 Fresh elections in which the successors of the Nazis will appear on the scene and they will be found to have substantial backing.

Can we afford to withdraw our troops from Germany? In my opinion we shall have to soon—it is the only logical step—whether we can afford it or not.

The real reason why Allied troops are garrisoning Germany today has nothing to do with the Germans.

### New line?

THE Germans are no longer a threat to our security. The troops are there because the French have insisted in the Western Union staff talks at Fontainebleau that the line of defence against a potential Soviet aggression must be the line of the Elbe. They will not play if it is once more to be the line of the Rhine.

I sympathise with these French scruples. But I believe they will be overcome.

## C.V.R. Thompson Reports The American Scene

NEW YORK. An American Tory, Senator Robert Taft, has begun a three months' campaign to save the United States from Socialism.

Because he is convinced he is the only man for that job, Taft's first objective is to save himself.

Up for re-election to the Senate next year, he has begun a speaking marathon which will take him into every hamlet in his native State of Ohio.

His theme will be similar to that of his opening speech in the metropolis of Cleveland—the end the people must choose between Socialism and liberty.

Taft will oppose every "step towards Socialism" that the Trumanites are making on the grounds that Socialism must lead towards Communism and that Communism is America's top menace.

The British experiment will be mentioned often in his five-day talks. Sample: "Certainly the British have a right to adopt a Socialist Government if they wish. But in adopting that philosophy they lose half

## Colonial students dig up the past

By EDWIN ROTH

ST ALBANS (Hertfordshire). FINDING a needle in a haystack is child's play compared with finding a needle in the buried ruins of a Roman building where it was lost some 2,000 years ago. But Noel Smith, 26-year-old mechanical engineer from Kingston, Jamaica, has done it.

His find caused much excitement among the international crew of enthusiasts who swing picks and shovels under the burning sun to uncover Verulamium. This Roman City, built a century before London was a village, is today buried below the acres of green grass in St Albans Park.

Noel's needle was a beautiful piece of bronze workmanship, four inches long, with its eye quite intact.

Digging up Roman needles, pottery and coins and excavating Roman buildings is a far cry from mechanical engineering. But for this young Jamaican and his friends it is the perfect holiday.

"What could be more thrilling than finding things people used almost 2,000 years ago?" he remarked. He picked up a large oyster shell and added: "You see? That's the remains of a Roman's dinner."

In another trench 30-year-old John O'Brien, from Melbourne, Australia, was shovelling away the soil hiding the centre wall of a large Roman house. He is lecturer of archaeology at Melbourne University and came to Europe to study Roman history. Steadily he swung spadefuls of earth on a wheelbarrow standing eight feet above him on the edge of the trench. After a while, he took off his spectacles to wipe his face. His kind of "study" is hard work.

Around him worked students from all over Britain, who delight in spending their vacations scraping the soil off antiquity. And not only students like this kind of unpaid work. There was Colonel Robert Appleby, 52-year-old retired regular army officer, who came specially from his home in Colchester to dig in St Albans.

"This is my chief hobby," he said. "I began in Colchester, which was a Roman port. Then I went to dig in Bradwell-on-Sea, Chelmsford and Littlewell. The Romans must have liked Colchester oysters. I've found oysters everywhere—but you know, they're much bigger than the ones we get now."

Women, too, are among the diggers for history. Mrs Sylvia Matheson, whose purple call-length slacks would have caused a sensation in Verulamium's forum, proudly showed me the raw callouses on her hands. Earlier this year she searched for signs of antique civilisation in Baluchistan.

"So far I've been doing it just for the fun and fascination of it," she said. "But later I hope to go in for archaeology professionally. You know, it gets you." Her reward for the day: a moulded corner stone, which she labelled and carefully put (Continued on Page 5)

the battle against the Communist philosophy."

If re-elected Taft will broaden his battle to take in the entire United States in the hope that he will be the Republican candidate for President—and for the first time in 20 years a Republican winner—in 1952.

BECAUSE a child picked up a strange-looking rock while paddling a gold rush started at Seal Cliff Beach on Long Island. Nearly 500 prospectors dug in the sands all day looking for more rocks like it. But those few who found some could not discover for sure if they had made a strike. It was a bank holiday and there wasn't an assayer's office open.

WRITERS of science fiction met in Cincinnati recently to discuss what to do about the increasing competition of factual science. Complained chairman Charles Tanner: "Scientists are coming up every day with things we never even heard of. We've got to do something about our imaginations."

POLEMICIANS are trying to guess President Truman's next move from the spare-time

reading he took with him on a speech-making jaunt. The book was an exhaustive study of the living and working habits of ants.

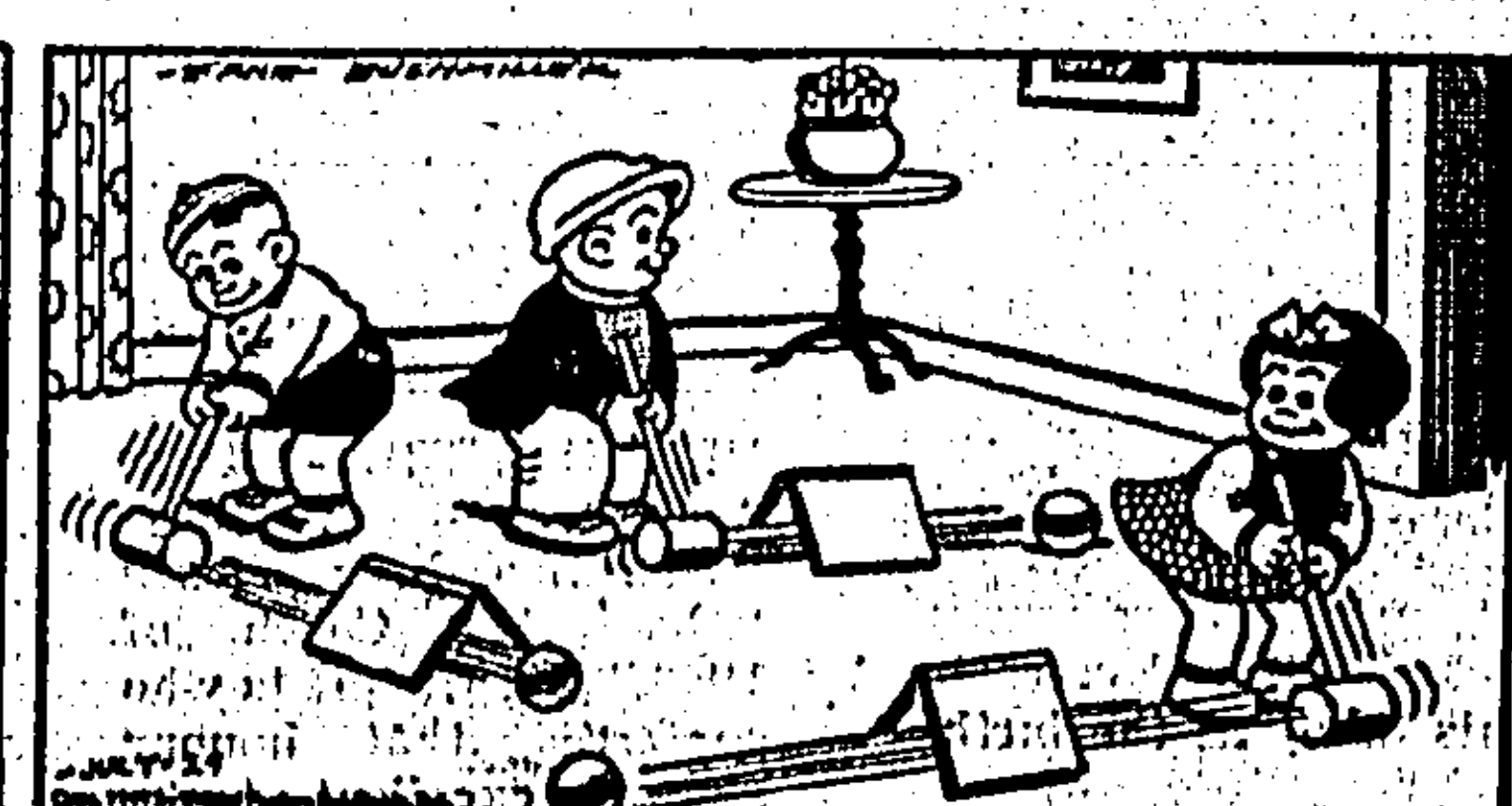
PLUNGING necklines and backless gowns gave UNO something to worry about. Experts attending UNO's scientific conferences spent a day deploring this fashion trend. Reason: It is bringing about a drop in the world's supplies of gas, coal, and oil reserves to keep the women who follow it warm.

FAT MAN Percy Coplon—63, 5 ft. high and 5 ft. round—is fasting 100 days in Birmingham, Alabama, to lose ten of his 25 st. But he has found that everyone talks to him of nothing but food.

So today he decided to retire for the rest of his fast to a 20 ft. tower. Said he: "I'll get all I need to drink from my mouth, watering."

MAJOR-GENERAL Thomas Farrell who, by planning the atom attack on Hiroshima, destroyed more buildings than any one man in history, is making up for that now. He has been put in charge of New York's ambitious new building programme.

NANCY That's Whicket



By Ernie Bushmiller





# Britain To Discontinue Bulk Buying Of Tin

## DOLLAR PRICE REDUCED

London, Sept. 25.—The British Ministry of Supply announced today that it intends to discontinue the bulk purchase of tin "as soon as alternative arrangements can be made."

Discussions are in progress between the Government and the Committee of the London Metal Exchange with a view to the reopening of the Exchange for dealings in tin "at the earliest practicable date," the announcement said.

"It is expected that the Singapore market will also reopen."

Sales of tin, which were suspended after the devaluation announcement a week ago, will be resumed by the Ministry tomorrow, Monday.

The price of Straits tin for sale in the United States will be reduced from \$1.03 to 95 cents per pound c/f New York. The price to other customers will be the equivalent price in Sterling, namely £730 per ton ex-smelter.

Sydney Campbell, Reuter's financial editor, writes: "Tonight's announcement means that to some extent the Ministry

of Supply is splitting with the American consumers the price difference arising from devaluation."

### 8 PER CENT CUT

The dollar price is being reduced by just under eight per cent. That means that the price in Sterling for the Malayan and Nigerian producers and the price in guilders for the Indonesian producers goes up by 32 per cent. The prices in Belgian francs, for producers in the Belgian Congo, go up by about six per cent.

This concession in the dollar price runs counter to the principle of maintaining dollar prices for Sterling Area goods where-ever possible.

Prices of copper, lead and zinc, which come partly from dollar areas, have had to be raised by the full amount of the devaluation even for those supplies which come from non-dollar countries.

In the case of tin, the only metal which earns dollars for the European countries, while other metals cost them dollars, some concession was unavoidable. American consumers would have insisted on it.

### RISE UNPOPULAR

Even so, the sharp rise in Sterling prices for the British consumer, which was given today as £750, against £500 before devaluation, will be disliked by the Manufacturing users. Maintaining the dollar price would have meant raising the Sterling price still higher, to £824 a ton.

The small drop in the dollar price may be offset by bigger imports of tin into the United States. It was in the force of its prospective effect on prices, that the United States removed some of the restrictions on consumption of tin and undertook to look into the question of buying more of it for the stockpile.

Perhaps even more important in the long run is that the London Metal Exchange is to be reopened for free dealings in tin.

This thus follows rubber in being released from bulk purchase and returned to a free market—a rare action by Britain's Socialist Government. Repercussions of the higher Sterling price of tin on the prices of manufactured goods are likely to be widespread but generally small—probably smaller than for the other metals.

Tin is very widely used, but the cost of tin is only a small fraction of the total cost even of a tin can (most of which is steel plate and labour) and a still smaller fraction of the cost of a tin of canned goods or of, for example, a motor car.—Reuter.

## Harewood Wedding On Thursday

### Biggest Artistic Event Since War

London, Sept. 25.—Miss Maria Donata Nancetta Paulina Gustava Erwinna Wilhelmmina Stein, 22-year-old raven-haired pianist from Vienna, becomes the Countess of Harewood, a niece by marriage of the King, next Thursday.

Miss Stein, half Jewish by race, a Protestant by faith—will marry fair-haired music critic George, the Earl of Harewood, 30-year-old elder son of the Princess Royal, at the fashionable St Mark's Anglican Church in the Mayfair district of London.

King George, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Mary and other members of the Royal Family will be among the 300 guests who will watch Erwin Stein, a music publisher's representative, lead his daughter up the aisle.

An all-white wedding, it promises to be the biggest artistic and literary gathering since the war. The romance between the pair, who have a mutual interest in music, has caught the imagination of the public, almost as much as did the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

### BRITTEN'S ANTHEM

Mr Benjamin Britten, the composer, who introduced the couple to each other a year ago, has written a wedding Anthem entitled "Amor Ergo Sum" ("I Love Therefore I Am") in five sections—on the lines of a Bach wedding cantata, but shorter.

Present at the wedding and the reception afterwards in the State rooms will be famous conductors, opera stars, music critics, pianists, instrumentalists and many leading personalities of the Edinburgh Festival and the Amsterdam Musical Festival.

Mingling with them will be 200 tenants from the 2,000-acre Harewood Estate in Yorkshire, of which Miss Stein will one day be mistress.

A London baker's roundsman, Harry Honeybun, and his wife, have been invited to the wedding. He was Lord Harewood's batman in the Grenadier Guards.

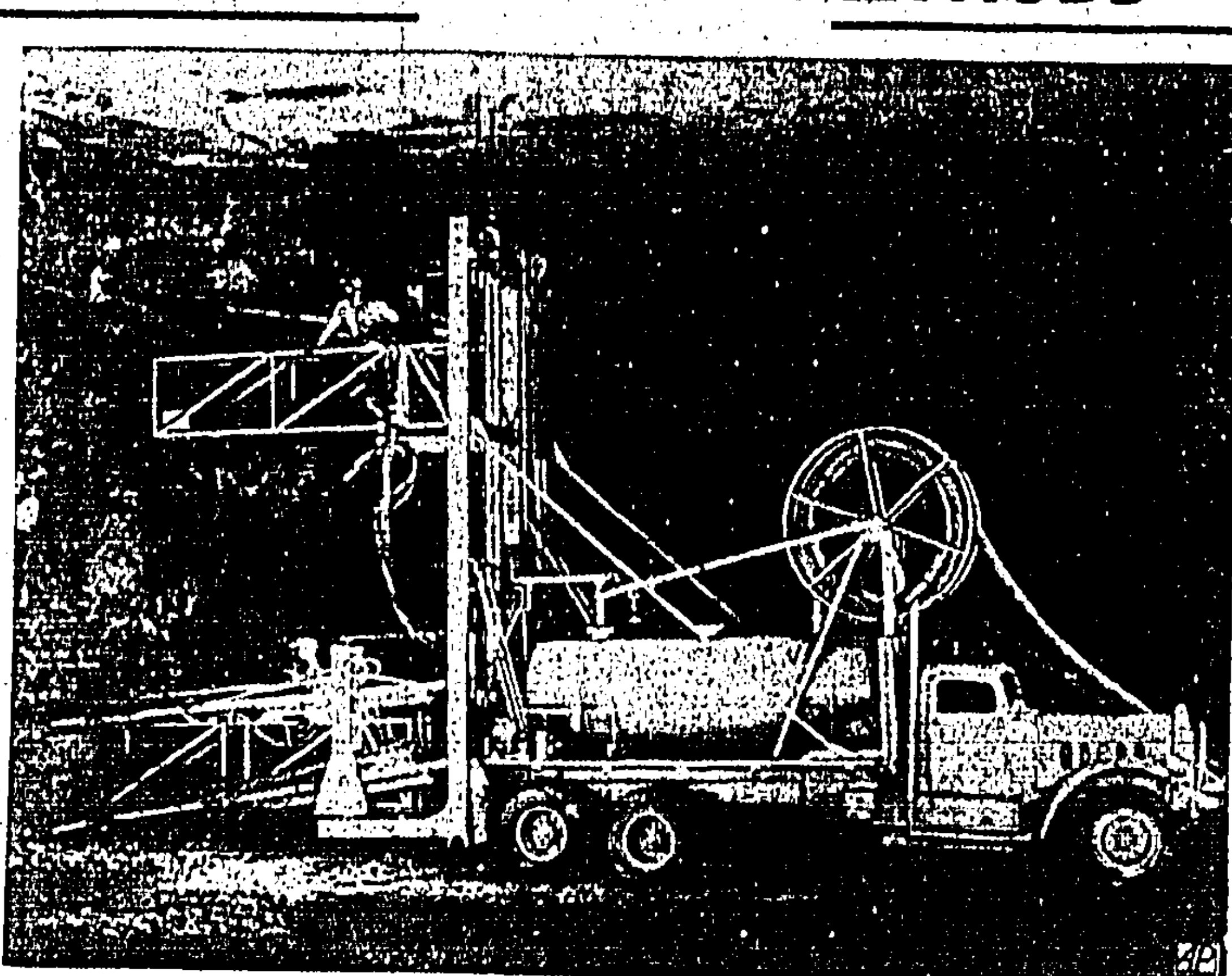
### BRIDE'S DRESS

The bride's dress is of white brocade, with an all-over pattern of tiny sprays of silver. It is simply cut with a fitted bodice and long sleeves. The skirt is full pleated at the waist with a long train cut in one with the skirt.

A long tulle veil which the Princess Royal wore at her wedding will fall from a diamond diadem reset specially for the bride from the fine collection of Harewood Jewels. The bride is expected to wear pearls, also a present from the Princess Royal.

The best man will be the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, brother of the bridegroom, who flew to England this week from the family estates in Barbados.—Reuter.

## BETTER MINING METHODS



With scores of specially designed machines such as this big, mobile drill, the United States Bureau of Mines believes it has defeated the cost problem which has hitherto prevented effective conversion of oil shale rock into usable oil. Improved mining methods and better extraction processes recently developed are thought to have ensured America's petrol supply for centuries to come. This machine is in operation at Rifle, Colorado.—AP Picture.

## British Delegate Denounced At Czech Congress

### FUNCTION OF LAWYERS IN NEW DEMOCRACIES

Prague, Sept. 25.—Arguments advanced by Mr Harvey Moore, British guest at the Czechoslovak Lawyers' Congress here today, that lawyers and judges should remain independent, were denounced by the Deputy Czech Minister of Justice, Dr A. Dressler, as "old-fashioned, bourgeois, and reactionary."

The Premier, M. Antonin Zapotocky, seconded this view with the statement that a judge must be more than a judge—he must "defend the interests of the national life."

Mr Moore, replying to "anti-imperialist" speeches, told the Congress that he was bold enough to state that in his belief the independence of lawyers and judges was "a very important thing in every civilised community."

Dr Dressler answered that the partition of power between executive and justice was old-fashioned and bourgeois and that in people's democracies this was replaced by "the uniform power of the working people, led by the working class."

Premier Zapotocky told the Congress, "We must be on guard."

"A warning example is Yugoslavia. It is dangerous to forget and be faithless to principles which were the ring under which we fought. A lawyer of the new times who wants to participate in the construction of the new Socialist society and its laws is not allowed to think legally in the old manner."

The Congress called on "all Czech men of law" to drive out capitalist elements and to fight mercilessly against the misuse of laws against "for plots against the People's Democracy and our economy and for anti-State actions directed by the Vatican whose demagogues are like that of a foreign power hostile to our State."—Reuter.

## Wage Reform Essential Says Horner

Whitehaven, Cumberland, Sept. 25.—Mr Arthur Horner, the Communist General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, claimed here today that in spite of the Labour Government's policy, "reforms in wages and conditions of the miners and their families the production of coal, which is essential to the nation's economy."

Mr Horner had been asked at a miners' meeting about the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee's, statement yesterday after devaluation, when he said: "A general rise in personal incomes would do grave injury to our economic recovery."

Mr Horner said that coal was "more precious to Britain than wheat and Argentine wheat. If we do not get our target this year of 220,000,000 tons, we shall be compelled to draw heavily upon stocks to honour our commitments entered into with foreign countries and this would mean a grave risk."

## ROCKET BASES

(Continued from Page 1)

listening with obvious elation that the Soviet Union possessed the secret which hitherto might have been an American monopoly.

The announcement has not surprised realistic foreign observers here who have been aware of the Soviet Union's great scientific manufacturing potentialities.

Premier Stalin and Mr Molotov repeatedly told the world not to entertain the illusion that nuclear fusion would remain anybody's monopoly. More than a year ago, Mr Molotov said it was not anybody's secret any more. Soviet physicists were keenly interested in atomic fusion long before Hiroshima. As far back as 1940 the Academy of Sciences held a conference at Leningrad which was devoted to this problem. United Press.

on a tray with the oysters, the nails, the coins and the pottery. This tray was carried into a small room above a garage, which has been lent to the archaeologists. There Skeenn had a shock-headed girl, 24, presided over an array of bottled chemicals, basins and electrolysis tanks. Under her expert fingers the dirt of twenty centuries came off the objects, revealing them in their original state.

She showed me glittering bronze coins with portraits of Roman emperors, bone pins, a beautiful bronze ring decorated with a glass bead. Then she produced her greatest treasure—a black knife, handle with an intricate carved flint head. Every little tooth of the flint was intact.

"Seeing this lovely head come out of the dirt was one of those thrills which make all the work worthwhile," she beamed. "Look at it—just like new!"

In charge of the excavations is tall, grey-haired Dr R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, a professor at the London University's Institute of Archaeology and Director-General of Archaeology for Pakistan. I found him at the bottom of a 14-foot trench carefully charring the layers of earth on a large map of the excavated area.

"Come over here, Thabit," he called out to a brown-skinned man with a black moustache. "This will interest you. Watch how I draw this black layer on the map."

Thabit Hassan Thabit, of Khartoum, who is Antiquities Officer of the Sudan Government, listened attentively. The knowledge he picks up at Jerusalem will be useful to him when he goes back to search for ancient Egypt.

"You see this carved stone?" said Dr Wheeler. "It's a papyrus. Second to third Century. I should say..."

## No Danger Of War In Europe

### DR STIKKER'S CONFIDENCE

New York, Sept. 25.—The Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dr Dirk Stikker, leaving for Amsterdam aboard a KLM plane, told the press at Idlewild airport today that he discounted the possibility of war in Europe despite the revaluation of the Russian atom bomb.

He said: "I do not think there is any danger of a Communist movement in Europe. I am not afraid of any war in Europe in the near future. The most dangerous Communist situation is in China."

Dr Stikker declined to comment on how Communism in the Far East and China might be best contained. He said, "I have some ideas but would rather not speak about them."

He said the control of atomic energy should be placed under international control as recommended by the United States.

The "US plan" for atomic energy control is the only solution. There must be free access to all countries where atomic research is in progress."

Dr Stikker said the recent monetary devaluation in Holland had not yet affected the prices there to any extent.

"It may take quite some time before devaluation shows effect on prices; in the meantime the Government will keep wages at the present level."—United Press.

## Repatriates Reunited

### Four Years Apart In Soviet Camps

Maizuru, (Japan) Sept. 25.—A man and wife and a father and son, who had given each other up for dead after four years of separate internment in Soviet work camps, were reunited here today following their arrival from Siberia and Manchuria aboard different repatriation ships.

Hidenori Ikemi, 32, who was repatriated from Nabodka, Siberia, as a prisoner of war, met his wife, Yoshimi, 29, who, after her husband was drafted in 1945 in Manchuria, worked as a nurse in a Chinese Communist hospital. She was repatriated on Friday from Dairen.

Yoshiro Okumi, 33, who was drafted in Manchuria only four days before Japan's surrender and returned to his native town last Friday, recognised his eight-year-old son, Yoshio, after finding the boy's name in the list of repatriates from Manchuria.—United Press.

## Racing Cars Plunge Into Crowds

Brno, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 25.—Unofficial reports said today that at least seven persons were killed and 25 injured today when three racing cars competing for the Grand Prix of Czechoslovakia plunged at different times into groups of tightly packed spectators on a sharp curve. United Press.

## SIDE GLANCES

### By Galbraith



"Here comes my wife again and I bet she's going to ask me about buying something—I've been telling her for years not to call on me during business hours!"

## Jet Airliners For Australia By 1952

Sydney, Sept. 25.—Jet airliners will be flying on Australian routes by 1952, according to the Chairman of the National Airlines Commission, Mr A. W. Coles, said tonight.

Mr Coles, who returned from a visit to England this week, said that the Vickers Viscount jet-prop aircraft was the type of aircraft the Australian Commission would consider buying.—Reuter.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hongkong Calling"—Programme Summary: 8.30, Children's Half Hour. Presented by Jack Frost. (Studio: 520, 1st Floor, with Collette Jones.) 9. "Songs with Wings"—The Melodrama Orchestra with Mollie Phillips and Wilfred Barnes. (Studio: 720, Portuguese Hall, 2nd Floor, with Collette Jones.) 9.30, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 10.15, Linda Carter talks on Pima. (Studio: 820, 1st Floor, with Collette Jones.) 10.30, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 11.15, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 11.30, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 11.45, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 12.15, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 12.30, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 12.45, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. (London Relay): 1.15, "The Security of the Pacific"—News Analysis. 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## AN UNDERSTATEMENT:

## ENGLAND'S FOOTBALL SELECTORS WERE THOROUGHLY SHOCKED

London, Sept. 25.—To say that the English football selectors were shocked at the defeat of England by Eire, the first foreign side to win on British soil, is an understatement. The match was considered to be in the nature of a walk over for the English team, full of seasoned players with international experience, in a trial for the World Cup games to come.

## Craigengower Is Confident

By "RECORDER"

The cricket season opened on Saturday with Craigengower's one wicket victory over Indian Recreation Club that came of a single by D. Readman and a four by Lloyd Wong. With the Valley club's best batsmen falling in succession to indifferent bowling, it was a narrow victory indeed. Readman scored another single and the innings then closed with Wong leg before.

Both teams were very much "scratched." I would have fancied Craigengower on paper, but they were lucky enough to win after a long experiment with change bowlers. Yet it was the result of this experiment that gives Craigengower much more confidence for the new season than they had through a good part of the last.

In H. Greenlade—whose first lady is also on the list as an aspiring playing member—the Club has acquired a very desirable change bowler. His control on Saturday was not too good but he should settle down to a good length and bowl a good medium ball. He is also an asset to the club's batting strength and may go anywhere from No. 3 to No. 6.

## Japan's New Tennis Star

Tokyo, Sept. 25.—In 24-year-old Sachiko Kamo, Japan has a woman lawn tennis star ready to challenge the world's best players as soon as Japan is readmitted to the international tennis fold.

In the opinion of many experts here, short, sturdily-built Miss Kamo, the present champion of all-Japan, is quite capable of accounting for most overseas players with the exception of the top-ranking American girls.

She is rated the best woman player Japan has ever produced and is so far above her contemporaries that she has to play against men to get adequate practice.

But she will have to wait at least another year before she can compete in international lawn tennis. Her first application to the International Lawn Tennis Federation, at its meeting in Paris last July, shelved until next year applications by both Japan and Germany for readmittance to membership.—Reuter.

## Johnny Longden Going Home

London, Sept. 25.—Johnny Longden the champion jockey of the United States, who has been on a holiday in Europe for several weeks during which he rode a winner in Ireland and a winner in England, left London Airport last night to fly back to New York.

His last words as he entered the plane were: "Gordon Richards (the English champion) is the best jockey in the world. If I am as good as he is, I am satisfied."

Longden, who said that he had gained eight pounds during his visit, said: "I ride in New York on Monday and Tuesday, and I have got to work hard to get my weight down." He added: "My big ambition is to ride a challenge race with Gordon Richards. I shall be tickled to death. Gordon is coming to visit us in America, but he is not going to ride. I do not blame him. Everything is so different over there, but we have nothing like you boys."—Reuter.

Even if the selectors had in mind the idea of trying out a few players—outside-right Harris, centre-forward Pye and right-back Mosley were new caps—to see if they fitted in, they must have felt that they had, at least, enough old blood to see the side through to victory.

They now know otherwise, and it would need a crystal gazer to choose the side that the selectors will pick to meet Wales in Wales in the first World Cup match on October 15.

Williams might keep his place in goal. Aston might keep his at left-back, but Mosley is likely to go.

## NO KINDLY LOOK

The Football Association do not look kindly on men who give away penalties, however well they may plan, and Mosley was not conspicuous.

The half-back line of Wright, Franklin and Dickinson may well be left alone, but the attack might be entirely different. Harris, Morris, Pye, Mannion and Finney might all disappear and be replaced by Matthews, Mortensen, Rowley (or Bentley), Shackleton and Mullen.

Why did England lose? That is the question foreigners will be asking. The answer is simple. The attack failed, a penalty was given away and the Irishmen took the most of the chances that Dame Fortune gave them.

## NO DENYING

There is no denying that the martial axiom that attack is the best defence is equally applicable in soccer, and the side with the best attack wins the contest.

The selectors have, somehow, to find a really strong attack, a five man forward line which

will always work together like a well-oiled machine. The trouble is that too many of England's potential attackers have off days, and lack the necessary consistency. Also, too many are individualists, who, if things go well for them personally, can win a match off their own boot.

But the selectors, if they want England to become the World Champion, may have to ignore the meteoric player in favour of the man who never plays a bad game. The side with the most consistent attack will carry off the Jules Rimet Trophy.—Reuter.

## Austrian Soccer Fans Trampled Underfoot

Vienna, Sept. 25.—Thousands of people, unable to obtain tickets for the soccer match between Austria and Czechoslovakia in Vienna today, stormed the football stadium.

Several persons were trampled underfoot by the surging crowd and still more were injured when the police, swinging wooden truncheons, charged the mob.

The Australian national soccer team beat the Czech side by three goals to one after leading by 1-0 at the interval.—Reuter.

## Dave Sands' Fortunes Turn For The Better

By ARCHIE QUICK

The fortunes of Dave Sands, Australia's aboriginal triple champion, have taken a sharp turn for the better, and the man who was derided after his initial appearance in this country a few short months ago is now in line for a world title fight.

To put it mildly, Sands' first fight here against the American, Tommy Yarosz, was pitiful. He did not do much better against the elderly Frenchman, Lucien Cabouche. Since then he has settled in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, has become acclimatised and won two minor fights.

Now he has burst into the full bloom of the prowess claimed for him by his veteran manager, Tom Maguire, when he first arrived in England.

What he did to Dick Turpin in winning the Middleweight Championship of the British Empire at Harringay was nobody's business, but we are still left doubting whether he has got the puny Jake Lamont and both of whom are mentioned as his next rival for the world crown.

## WHAT ABOUT RANDOLPH?

I personally would like to see what he could do to Dick Turpin's brother, Randolph, before expressing a full opinion. I am certain Randolph would not crumple as Dick did.

It was no sort of a fight. Sands came out of his corner at the first bell a fighting fury and a hook put Turpin down for eight. A count of nine followed and immediately after Turpin failed to beat the count and the bout was all over in 2½ minutes.

Turpin said afterwards that despite the decisiveness of his defeat Cerdan hit him harder than Sands did.

## Switzerland's First

Geneva, Sept. 25.—Switzerland, for the first time in sporting history, today beat France in an international golf match, winning by five and a half points to three and a half.—Reuter.

## SWAN SONG

The Harringay show saw what should be the swan song of veteran Ernie Roderick but the Liverpool maestro still insists that he can go on—which is a pity. Ernie Thomas outpointed him for the right to meet Henry Hall for the welter title—Hall by the way put up a sorry display on the same bill and the Merthyr minor must remain one of our great hopes for the future. But oh how I wish he would do more than show us an immaculate straight left.

Finally, it was a good night for British heavyweights. There are only two youngsters in the country who matter and they both beat seasoned Continental opponents.

Johnnie Williams, Rugby-cum-Barnmouth, outpointed the massive Polish-Frenchman, Stephen Ciek, and Jack Corder, pointed him the gigantic Nisse Anderson to retire in the fifth round—two first-rate performances.

One day these two are going to meet in the quest for Woodcock's title and I would not miss the battle for worlds. I am backing Williams.

## WINNING DOUBLE-PLAY



Mr and Mrs Leland V. Brissie, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., display their brand-new double-play twin boys. The babies didn't care much for having their pictures taken and fell asleep. Their pop, Lou, is a star pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics.

## GODDET CHALLENGE TROPHY

## Reg Harris Beaten By An Eighth Of An Inch

Paris, Sept. 25.—Reg Harris, the Manchester Wheelers' professional and world cycling sprint champion, had bad luck here today. He lost the Victor Goddet Challenge Trophy by an eighth of an inch to Arie Van Vliet, of Holland, in the final.

Harris said before the race that he was very tired as he had ridden 10 races within the last 20 days, racing one day and travelling the next, an effort to which he was not accustomed.

Of the 10 races, he won eight. He has plenty of engagements in hand.

After returning to Manchester tomorrow noon by air, he returns to the Continent for a rest before riding in London on October 14, in Brussels on October 15, and in Paris on October 16.

If his firm, Raleigh Cycles, will allow him, he will attack the 1,000 metres record on the Vigorelli track at Milan on October 23, for which record a 100,000-franc prize has been offered by the Swiss bicycle manufacturer, M. Oscar Egg.

use British cycle show opens on October 24 and the Raleigh people need Harris there, but they may allow him a chance for the record.

## THE RESULTS

The results of the Victor Goddet Challenge Trophy were:

- First Heat**  
1.—Harris, of Britain.  
2.—Scheren, of Belgium.  
3.—Jacomponelli, of France.  
Time: 12.2 seconds.
- Second Heat**  
1.—Derksen, of Holland.  
2.—Scheren, of Belgium.  
3.—Van Looveren, of Belgium.  
Time: 12.2 seconds.
- Third Heat**  
1.—Louis Gerardin, of France.  
2.—Scheren, of Belgium.  
3.—Ghellini, of Italy.  
Time: 12 seconds dead.
- Fourth Heat**  
1.—Van Vliet, of Holland.  
2.—Astolfi, of Italy.  
3.—Fauwels, of Belgium.  
Time: 12.2 seconds dead.
- Repechage from Heats**  
Scheren.  
Time: 12.2 seconds.
- First semi-final**  
1.—Harris.  
2.—Derksen.  
3.—Fauwels.  
Won by half a length in 13 seconds dead.
- Second semi-final**  
1.—Van Vliet.  
2.—Girardin.  
3.—Scheren.  
Won by half a wheel in 12.8 seconds.
- Repechage from Semi-Final**  
Girardin.  
Time: 12.4 seconds.
- Final**  
1.—Van Vliet.  
2.—Harris.  
3.—Girardin.

Van Vliet won by one-eighth of an inch in 11.4 seconds. On the first start Harris touched the top of the banking with his pedal, broke his seat support and injured his hands slightly, but no serious damage was done.

The second start saw Harris lead slowly with Van Vliet and Girardin following in that order.

Only after they complete the course will athletes be permitted to compete outside the iron curtain without danger of deserting to the West like the tennis stars, Jaroslav Drobný, and Vladimir Cernik.

## BACK TO SCHOOL

The school will begin operating next month, Mlada Fronta said. The first to attend will be former members of the Czech world champion ice hockey team and some aspiring beginners.

## Hardcourt Tennis

The following is the programme for the Hardcourt Tennis Championships to be played at the Chinese Recreation Club today.

**Court 1**—Cheung Chow v K. H. Tsui; 2.—Y. P. Tsui v M. L. Chan; 3.—Y. Kwok v P. Z. Baker; 4.—C. H. Ip and S. T. Lam v Daniel Chan and G. M. Jun; 5.—Y. W. Lee and Ng Kam-chuen v Y. P. Fung and Wm. Wu.

## Is It A Waste Of Dollars Sending Them Abroad?

London, Sept. 25.—With the crushing defeat of the British golf amateurs and British women lawn tennis players in the United States, the question has again been raised should money should be "wasted" on sending teams abroad when it is obvious from the start that they will get soundly beaten.

Is it better "to have played and lost than never to have played at all," to parody a famous old English poem?

The battle of words waged furiously and there is considerable division of opinion. Those for sending the teams say that the money is not wasted, and that valuable experience is gained which will in the end pay a handsome dividend.

Others say that this viewpoint is all right provided the selectors chose a team with an eye to the future and not a team of already experienced players who are as good as they are ever likely to be.

## NOT UNTIL THEN

When this standard has been reached and the contestants can enter the battle with some prospects of success then, and not until then, should they go overseas.

Which ever way one looks at it, there is no gainsaying that international sporting visits promote international goodwill and that it all those who had no hope of winning never competed there would be no international sport or very little of it.

As a sidelight on this question the British press is being criticised for not giving credit where credit is due for the efforts British sportsmen make to defend their sporting prestige.

## "CRUEL," SAYS MR HOGAN

Ben Hogan, the non-playing captain of the American Ryder Cup team which narrowly beat Britain in their professional golf contest last week, said that the press was at times cruel.

"I say that because I picked up a paper this morning in which some fellow wrote that the British boys should go back

home, sell their clubs, get new ones and begin over again," he explained.

Mr Hogan said that he could not agree with that just because they had been beaten in a tough fight.

Then a letter to "The Times" says that the way to improve British golf "is not assisted by showering our men with pity when so much praise is due to them for standing up so bravely to an onslaught of such super-efficiency."—Reuter.

## Danes Wrestle To Victory

Copenhagen, Sept. 25.—An English wrestling team was beaten by a Danish national team by five matches out of eight here tonight.

A crowd of 2,000 attended the contest which, witnesses, the Danes winning an unexpected victory over their English opponents who were believed to have much more experience in this field.

The best fight of the evening was the flyweight match between Leo Cortzen, of Denmark, and Walter McQuilly, of England.

The Englishmen was thrown on the mat after two and a half minutes after the Dane had applied a headlock.

Raymond Myland, of England, fought a fine lightweight match against Denmark's best wrestler, Abraham Kurland, who was several times about to be thrown onto the mat, but he was so exhausted by the effort that he had to be carried away after the fight.—Reuter.

## Triple For Bagheera

Paris, Sept. 25.—Bagheera, by Astrophel out of Grande Sœur, added to her French Oaks and Grand Prix triumphs when she won today's Prix Vermeille, valued at one million francs, over one and a half miles at Longchamps.

Bagheera is one of the 11 three-year-old fillies entered for next week's valuable Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe and eight of them were in the field of 11 runners today.

Bagheera was giving six pounds to all but one of her rivals today but won comfortably by one and a half lengths from Vela, with Tagal a neck away in third place.

The best time for a lap was returned by Switzerland's Graf, who covered in 8 mins. 3 secs, giving an average speed of 132.7 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

## MASARYK CIRCUIT MOTOR RACE

## Peter Whitehead Wins Czech Grand Prix

Brno, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 25.—The Czechoslovak Grand Prix on the Masaryk Circuit of 17.8 kilometres was won today by Peter Whitehead, a British driver, at the wheel of his Italian-built Ferrari.

He and Philippe Etancelin, of France, on a Talbot, had a terrific duel throughout the 20 laps to thrill a crowd which was estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 people who lined the course.

Whitehead moved from fifth to first place in the sixth lap but fell back to second on refuelling. Etancelin went through without refuelling but lost his lead in the 15th lap, only to regain it for two laps when Whitehead had mechanical trouble.

## KEPT IN FRONT

The British driver resumed the lead two laps from home and kept in front to win. Franco Cortese, of Milan, on another Ferrari, was third.

Prior to the Grand Prix, a French-built Simca of 1,500 cc, driven by Treybal, won the Brno Cup for sports cars,

covering six laps of the course in 57 mins. 23.7 secs.

He beat the 2,000 cc specially-built Czech Tetraplane, driven by Bruno Solka, which, however, won its class in 58 mins. 40.5 secs.

Whitehead's winning time for the race was 2 hrs. 48 mins. 41 secs, which is approximately 120.4 kilometres an hour. Etancelin took 2 hrs. 49 mins. 16.8 secs, and Cortese clocked 2 hrs. 53 mins. 14.4 secs.

The best time for a lap was returned by Switzerland's Graf, who covered in 8 mins. 3 secs, giving an average speed of 132.7 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

## New Look For Czech Athletes—Less Brawny, More Marxist

Prague, Sept. 25.—Czechoslovakia laid down the law to its athletes today—back to the little Red school house for Marxist training, if you want to compete abroad.

Mlada Fronta, organ of the Communist-led Youth Organisation, reported that the government has set up a "little school" where athletes will attend a three to four week special course in physical, political and ideological education, mostly the last two.

Only after they complete the course will athletes be permitted to compete outside the iron curtain without danger of deserting to the West like the tennis stars, Jaroslav Drobný, and Vladimir Cernik.

The school will begin operating next month, Mlada Fronta said. The first to attend will be former members of the Czech world champion ice hockey team and some aspiring beginners.

They will be followed by players of other sports as the year goes on, the paper said.

The whole purpose, Mlada Fronta said, is to produce athletes who are "ideologically and politically mature" rather than all brawn.

Athletes of the "Soviet Union" and other Russian-dominated countries will also attend the "little school."

## STILL REBELS

Czech sports circles are still reeling from the recent flight into exile of Drobný and Cernik.

the nation's No. 1 and No. 2 tennis stars who refused to obey an order from Sokol, the national sports organisation, to return from a tennis tournament in Switzerland.

Instead Drobný, this year's Wimbledon finalist, and Cernik decided to stay outside the iron curtain. Both are now competing in the United States.

The Czech controlled Press has described the actions of Drobný and Cernik as "further proof of the bad influence of rich capitalists who spoil the morale of young people."

Czechoslovakia also recently lost Frantisek Juhn, the famed motorcycle racer, who decided to go into exile after competing in a Swiss race.

Since that time Czech teams have been competing more and more with Eastern countries, apparently as an added safeguard against such desertions.

## REBELS STILL WINNING

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Czechoslovak and Italian Davis

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## NEW EFFORT TO SETTLE AUSTRIAN TREATY

New York, Sept. 25.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers were reported today to be planning to meet early this week in a new effort to end the stalemate negotiations for an Austrian treaty.

Informed sources at the United Nations General Assembly saw in such a meeting the only means of breaking the protracted deadlock. Any meeting of the Foreign Ministers would have to be held in the first half of the week, since the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is due to leave on Friday for Canada, returning to New York only in time to sail for home on October 7.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, has always refused to accept any deputy in the absence of the British Foreign Secretary. The New York Times said that it was believed that any meeting would be in an informal consultation and not a formal meeting as the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers may meet again here tomorrow but the Soviet deputy, M. George Zarubin, was so uncompromising at Friday's meeting, at which all the disputed points were reviewed, that it was considered that the deputies would be able to do no more at another meeting than to prepare the question for submission again to their respective superiors.

The delay in settling the Austrian treaty is considered to be blocking further progress towards a peace treaty with Germany.

### NINE ARTICLES

Britain and the United States have been against suggestions of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers on the German question during this Assembly session, according to usually well-informed sources, unless the Austrian question is first solved. They do not want to tackle the German problem until Austria is out of the way.

The apparently complete breakdown of the Austrian talks, however, with nine articles of the treaty still to be worked out, has produced the impression that the Foreign Ministers may have to meet on that problem themselves.

The nine articles on which the deputies are still unable to agree deal chiefly with the disposition of former German assets in Austria and the return of assets held by the Russians as "war booty," which the Western powers say were not enemy property.—Reuter.

## UMBERTO REUNITING FAMILY

Nice, Sept. 25.—Ex-King Umberto of Italy said today he was trying to unite all the members of his family, but insisted that this family reunion had no special significance.

Rumours had been circulating here recently that the reunion was to include the ex-King and his wife, Maria Jose, or to arrange the transfer of the late Victor Emmanuel III's body from North Africa to Italy or to open the late King's will.

Regarding the rumours about Maria Jose, a spokesman for Umberto conceded the ex-Queen was expected to arrive here from Switzerland, but he declined to specify any date for her arrival.

Umberto's son, Victor Emmanuel, arrived from Switzerland last night. He was met by his father.

Umberto said his mother, ex-Queen Helena, was confined to her hotel with fever today. She is not seriously ill, he added.

"It is one of those things you have to accept at her age," Associated Press.

## FIVE OF A KIND



Quintuplet calves, considered rare in cow circles, feed at the Reading Fair in Reading, Pennsylvania, as pretty 15-year-old June Ellissen watches her charges. The heifers are owned by June's mother. (AP Picture).

## De Gaulle Says French Feeling Apprehensive

Bordeaux, Sept. 25.—General Charles de Gaulle told an open air meeting in Bordeaux Central Square today that the Atlantic Pact, "would be good if America had been able to preserve the monopoly of the atomic bomb." If the atomic weapon is to be in the hands of both camps, the Pact as now drawn up will lose a great deal of its efficacy for Europe, he stated.

He said that the French people were feeling "increasingly apprehensive. Official leaders in the country keep repeating that stability has been acquired and

security assured. I say this is not so," he said.

"Everybody knows that the French economy is only bolstered up owing to the temporary imports under the Marshall Plan. The budget is only balanced by inflation. The franc has had to admit to a free devaluation imposed from outside in a disquieting and irritating conditions. The questions of prices, salaries, housing and reconstruction are more acute than ever.

"The nation must be warned that nothing obliges nor pre-disposes the United States to take part on a big scale in the direct and immediate defence of our continent.

"As long as Europe does not constitute a sure and powerful bridgehead, do not let us expect that armadas will arrive to disembark their armies," General de Gaulle said.

"We know that England would fight at once if the West were attacked, but we know also that, because of air power, she has strategically ceased to be entirely an island.

### UP TO THE FRENCH

"We know she thinks first of her own defences and would not risk the main part of her forces to the continent.

"It is up to the French people to ensure French security. The immediate security of Europe and North Africa is, in the first instance, the responsibility of France."

Pleading for "active military units, equipment and mobility," he said: "As French military power affirms itself, co-operation from others will be more forthcoming and Europe will lift her head and look to us. I believe that the organization of Europe must come from Europe itself.

"A vast referendum of all free Europeans should be the starting point. France should take the initiative as soon as her public powers really represent the nation and not merely political parties in the process of dying.

"The German people must be included among the peoples of Europe.

"Despite the cadence and anger which the mere mention of Germany arouses in millions of men, the man of common sense sees that the Germans are there in the middle of our continent—numerous, disciplined, dynamic and gifted by nature and by their work with a very great economic potential.

### WELL PROVIDED

"He sees them well provided with coal, equipped for large-scale production despite their ruins and dismantling, and capable of rising to great heights in thought, science and art as soon as they cease to be misled by the passion for conquest.

"He sees that, as a result of Soviet domination, Europe is cut off from a very vast and valuable part of herself. "A united Europe must, therefore, if possible and despite everything, incorporate the Germans." General de Gaulle added, "Europe will only be created if a direct agreement between Germans and Gauls can be reached."—Reuter.

## THE REAL CAUSE FOR FEAR

Sydney, Sept. 25.—The retiring President of the United Nations, Dr. H. V. Evatt, the Minister of External Affairs and Deputy Premier of Australia, said today that war rather than the atom bomb was the real cause for fear.

Commenting on President Harry S. Truman's announcement of an atomic explosion in Russia, Dr. Evatt added, "The enemy that must be fought is not the particular weapon but war itself.

"There are rules of justice which should be used to prevent war. The United Nations stands for peace and for a system by which peace can be obtained."

"My faith in the United Nations is firm and unwavering. As Mr. Truman has stated, the UNO is the chief bulwark of the people of the world against war."—Associated Press.

### Bus Accident Kills 42

Brno, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 25.—Forty-two people were reported to have been killed in a bus which was said to have crashed over a steep hillside near here last night. According to the reports, which were unconfirmed, there were 70 passengers in the bus, which rolled to the foot of the hill.—Reuter.

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## Japan Will Press For Veto-free Peace Conference

Tokyo, Sept. 25.—The Government will press for the convening of a veto-free Japanese peace conference in diplomatic notes to 11 countries this autumn but will take no hasty action to call a conference without Russia, according to official opinion here.

Prospects for an early peace conference are still believed to be slight, however, since neither Russia nor the United States has shown signs of backing down on the key dispute over the big power veto right at the conference. Despite suggestions that the United States and Britain may decide to hold a conference and write a Japanese peace treaty without Russia, informed quarters believe that this threat will not be carried out.

It was pointed out that while the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, announced agreement on the "urgency" of settling Japan's peace terms, there has been no official indication that Britain and the United States want to frame a peace which would leave Japan in a legal state of war with Russia and subject to a separate settlement with Russia.

The United States and British drive for a peace conference was based on the belief that now Russia will consider it in her interest to abandon demands for the veto in order to gain potentially great advantages that would come from getting the United States occupation forces out of Japan.

These officials say the only reason that the Russians held out for a Japan peace conference veto in the past two years is they did not want to allow the precedent of settling a break in the veto rule in other conferences where Russia has more to lose.

American experts generally agree that Russia expects to gain more from an early Japan peace settlement than do other Pacific allies. The Anglo-American willingness to proceed with writing the treaty is based on the belief that the majority vote of the 11 nations participating in the conference will protect immediate Western interests in Japan while in the long run Japan can be counted upon to remain in the Western Democratic camp despite pressure from Red Asia—United Press.

### BIG FIRE IN VIENNA

Vienna, Sept. 25.—Fire swept through a third of a square mile of Vienna today when flames spread from an outbreak at the municipal omnibus garage near the Reichs Bridge spanning the Danube.

Seven large blocks of buildings, wooden buildings of the Siemens Schuckert Works and nearly 10,000 cubic feet of timber blazed as firemen battled to stop the fire from spreading.—Reuter.

### Bathing Beauties Had No Costumes

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 25.—The bathing queen contest in the Lucky World Amusement Park was delayed two hours today because a dozen of the entrants did not have bathing suits.

The town had to be secured before the contest could be completed.—Associated Press.



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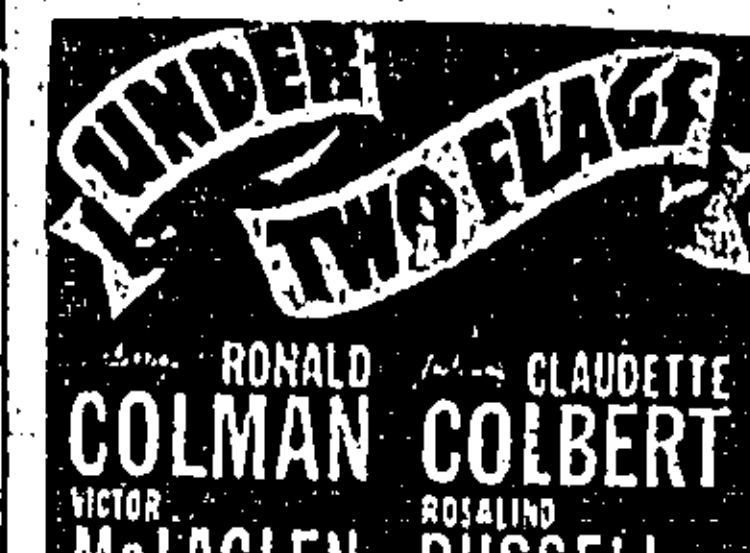
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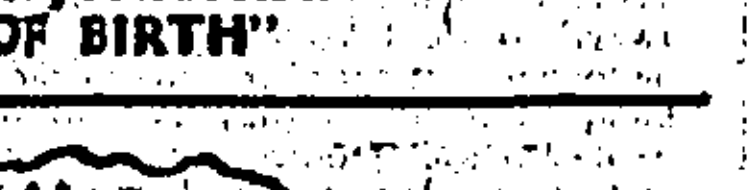
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"Philip—mother has told you so many times not to film the screen."